NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

STIMULATION OF SOILS.

THE theory of vegetation presents a great field for discovery. What constitutes the food of plants? In what degree is nutrition derived from the soil? In what from the atmosphere? To what extent does manure operate on the soil? How on the atmosphere?

This is an important as well as intricate subject, and much may be expected from the increasing light and knowledge of the age, and from the diligent spirit of inquiry which is now in progression.

You have, yourself, Mr. Editor, broken a lance in the controversy with a scientific cultivator of Albany on the effects of *lime* on soil.

Differences of opinion, like those exercised in this case, must doubtless lead to the extension of knowledge. But the danger is that whilst very opposite theories are strongly urged, an improper distrust may be excited. The subject, though important and beneficial may thus fall into neglect and disuse, whilst a decision is waited for, at which we may never arrive with the wished for accuracy.

From a frequent perusal of the benefits derived from lime in its application to soil in Europe, I have been induced for more than a score of years, successively, to make use of it for agricultural purposes to the extent of more than one hundred casks annually.

One of my first experiments arose from a desire to give a top-dressing to a piece of land, which it was otherwise inconvenient to do. The soil was a heavy black loam. Having a quantity of black earth from a trench, (or top stratum) I procured a quantity of lime. A bottom of four or five buck loads of earth was first placed; then a couple of casks of lime were spread thereon; then earth and lime again, till my materials were used, or the quantity needed was had at the rate of eight or ten casks to the acre. Thus a cask being supposed to produce about five bushels of slacked lime, the cost of which, if the casks are swelled and the lime partly slacked is eight to ten cents a bushel. This is the most moderate application in Europe, and the cost is about the same.

This mixture after lying twelve or fourteen days was shovelled over, and after some days being found fine and well mixed was spread from the cart on the ground. To my *surprise* I found the effect produced to be equal to what is usual from common compost manure!

In England, where lime is most used for agricultural purposes, it is considered that in its crude state, or uncalcined state, it is most beneficial, if pounded or made fine. This, where limestone abounds it is well to know; but there is little of it in this neighborhood. Encouraged by this experiment, I continued to purchase and apply considerable quantities of damaged and air slacked lime* in my cultivation, particularly for a low, flat piece of land. This being intersected with small ditches, furnished the earth. I was not able otherwise to procure to mix with the lime. It is not well, however, in such cases, to lower the surface by taking off more than will keep the ditches open. When the earth is tough with sward, &c. it may be made finer by being carted out and put in heaps on the ground, and spread afterwards. Indeed this is done to great advantage in the winter. The poaching the land or making a rough surface for the scythe being then well avoided.

As this land cannot advantageously be ploughed, I have in applying every third year a top-dressing as my custom is, alternated, giving first a dressing of earth and lime, and at the expiration of three years, a coat of compost manure.

This has been done on the principle that a more judicious mixture would be made, and a better composition of soil be had. I have been guided herein from general reasoning—not from any proof that the lime might not be repeated.

It seems, however, to be a prevailing opinion, where lime has been most in use, that it opens the sod and makes it more porous, giving thereby a better action to other manures, which a judicious husbandry should in succession apply. In this application of lime to a grass sward, in a deep springy soil, I have been for a long time well satisfied. It was several years before I undertook the same practice on a light soil, and I did it with less expectation. But I was somewhat surprised to find it equally beneficial.

So far lime has been mentioned as a component article in top-dressing for a green sward. Its effect will be shown on ploughed land, and in a grain crop.

With a view of increasing fertility, I frequently have applied on the *side* of the hills of Indian corn a small handful of slacked lime. I so placed it, lest the caustic quality of the lime should prove injurious to the tender plant when it first started from the soil. This is my opinion and practice. Though I have often since seen large pieces slacken and expand on the soil without injury to the grass, which in a lively green color pierced through it. This application of lime to the hill I continued for some time, and though small in quantity or effect, I still thought it of *some* advantage. I was led, however, to a more extensive and satisfactory experiment.

I had a piece of ground of about four acres, of rather light soil, which gave promise of a very small crop of grass. Being without the means of obtaining manure, as I had a quantity of earth of the top stratum, taken up on building a wall, I forthwith procured a quantity of lime and mixed it in the manner before mentioned. About the middle of June I had the grass mowed and the land ploughed. The lime compost was then spread and lightly harrowed in. An early sort of yellow corn, which when ripe husked itself was procured. And my neighbors, who knew the process, were, in the fall of the year, much surprised by the stout ears of golden grain thus unfolded to view!!!

I trust enough has been said to show the beneficial use of lime. Whether it acts on the atmosphere only, or as a stimulant to the soil, or actually contains (as is strongly maintained by some) within itself the food for plants is well worthy of discussion.

But whether either of these causes separately or they altogether conduce to the nutrition of plants, an advantageous effect of the use of lime on soil seems conclusively to follow. I have endeavored to avoid nice discriminations and have stated my practice plainly, not from its novelty to many of your readers, but because not only a great waste is made of this article but it is believed that at its average price in good condition, about ten cts. it may be used to good advantage. So also it is with mortar, rubbish of walls and chimneys, plaster, &c. from old buildings. These, (and it is somewhat relative to this discussion) I have made use of as a top-dressing to low soil to very good effect.

It has been observed that if lime is a fertilizer of soil why is it that where it abounds and often forms an under stratum a greater fertility does not prevail? To this it may be answered that lime is a constituent principle, it is believed in all soil, and may be supplied, where from experience a deficiency is found. But when it superabounds as in most other things excess may be injurious. In all this more experience is wished for as the only safe and profitable guide.

Yours, &c. JOHN WELLES.

* Lime long exposed to the air, such as sweepings of stores, &c. is of less value and more cheaply obtained.

THE following able dissertation, on an obscure but important subject, will be read with pleasure by every person, who can realize the truth that improvements effected with regard to cultivated vegetables are of still more consequence to the cultivator than introducing improved breeds of animals.

For the New England Farmer.

POMOLOGICAL.

I accept, Mr. Editor, the invitation of your correspondent, M. S. and send you my opinions and observations as to the cause of the variation of fruits, &c. produced from seeds.

I consider that plants are governed by as fixed laws in regard to propagation, as animals are; that the character of the progeny, in both, partake of the qualities of the parents, and of these alone; and that a cross of two varieties of fruits, of like species, may be obtained with as much certainty, as a cross from two varieties of the same species of animal. There is this difference—though the progeny of the animal can have but one father, that of the vegetable may have a plurality of fathers. Hence the uncertainty of seeds, of which different varieties of the same species flower at the same time in the vicinity of each other, producing like the female parent. The female organ of an apple blossom may be fecundated with the pollen of fifty different kinds, in the space of half an hour. The seeds of all plants where but a single variety is cultivated or grows in the neighborhood, as the butternut, chesnut, wheat, corn, &c. will uniformly produce their kind. An isolated tree, far removed from all others of its species, say of the apple or pear, will do the like; and the peach produces its kind with more certainty than the apple, from the fact, that a single variety, or single tree, is more frequently grown at a distance from other varieties than is the apple. We see

this law of the vegetable kingdom beautifully illustrated in our corn-fields. When there is but one kind planted, as the white, yellow, flint or gourd, there will be but one kind in the product. Where there are two kinds in adjoining rows, they will intermix. The pollen of the male organ of the blossom must come in contact with the pistil or female organ, or the seed will be abortive. Cut off the tassels as they begin to develope, of a hill of corn standing alone, or cover or destroy the silk of a particular ear, so as to prevent the contact of the pollen, and you will find at harvesting nothing but a naked cob.

Upon this law of the vegetable kingdom florists have based their practice of multiplying the varieties of the most esteemed flowers, as the rose, the dahlia, the comelia, geranium—the new varieties being the product of artificial or accidental fecundation of the pistil of one with the pollen of another variety. And the experiments of Knight and other pomologists have left no room to doubt upon this subject. The distinguished gentleman I have named has not only, by artificial crossing, produced new and superior varieties of garden and orchard fruit, but many new varieties of culinary vegetables. I have in my grounds several of his apples and cherries produced in this way, and know the parents from which they were produced. So far as I can now judge, the wood partakes more of the female, and the fruit of the male parent. The Faxley and Siberian Harvey apples, from the seed of the Siberian crab, fecundated with the pollen of the golden harvey, resemble in hardiness of wood, shape of tree, and beauty of foliage, the male parent; while the size of the fruit, in the new kinds, is generally intermediate between that of the parents. It is worthy of remark that the wood of all the new kinds is remarkably clean and healthy, and would seem to strengthen Mr. Knight's theory, of the deterioration of old varieties.

In regard to the fecundating process, your correspondent asks, by way of doubt of the generally received opinion, "how did the first varieties of fruits originate?" I am a yankee, and will *answer* his question by *asking*, *how did the first varieties of animals originate?* A solution of my question will afford an answer to his.

I believe with Mr. Knight and Dr. Van Mons, that the seeds of young and healthy varieties will be more apt to produce good fruit, than those of old and decayed varieties of the same quality; because the progeny, as I have observed, will partake largely of the youthful vigor of the male parent—and I suspect your correspondent has misapprehended Prof. Poiteau; and that the Professor prefers seed of austere pears, not on account of the quality of the fruit, which, I conceive, is not likely to be perpetuated by the seed, for the reasons I have stated, but because the poorer sorts grow only upon seedlings, or young and healthy varieties—poor pears never being perpetuated by grafting and budding.

There is a fact in vegetable physiology which to me is inexplicable, and which I should be very much obliged to any of your correspondents for an explanation, it is this:—It is well known to nurserymen that the roots of a grafted or budding tree take the habits of the scion, that is, they are numerous and ramified, horizontal or deep, according to the habits of the variety from which the variety is taken, and generally conform in their direction and volume to the shape and abundance of the top; and yet the sprouts which spring from these roots invariably, I believe, take the character of the original stalk. I will state a case: bud a peach on a plum-stalk at the surface of the ground, when it has but a few inches of root, the bud not only gives a character to the branches and fruit, but apparently to the roots which succeed, and which are alone produced by the sap elaborated in the peach leaves, and yet the sprouts which shoot from the roots will be plum sprouts. My wonder is why the roots should retain the character of the stock, after they have been enveloped and seemingly lost in the growth produced by the scion. The quince and the paradise apple are the only cases that I remember in which the character of the roots are not materially changed by the scions engrafted into them.

The process of obtaining *good* fruits from seed, is tedious and uncertain. Perhaps not one in a thousand will be worth preserving, and years must elapse ere the question can be solved. Whereas by grafting good kinds may be obtained with certainty. Our nurserymen make it their business to collect and propagate all the good varieties, whether native or foreign; and any gentleman who is not acquainted with their relative merits, and very few are, will find it his interest to confide to them, partially or wholly, the selection of his fruit trees. The difference in the profit of cultivating good or bad fruit is immense. A neighbor this year sold pears from two trees for $45; while other neighbors did not realize this amount from fifty trees of bad or indifferent fruit. B.

Albany, Jan. 12, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

RURAL TASTE.

Mr. Editor,—In riding through most of the towns and villages of New England, I have been surprised at the almost total want of rural taste which is manifested by a large portion of our respectable, and in many instances, wealthy farmers.

One would suppose that the proneness to rural life among the higher classes of society, would have a salutary effect in producing a taste for picturesque gardening in the minds of our country people. Nothing would be easier than to make our villages appear like those of Europe, if the owners of our soil were disposed to have them so. A very little labor combined with taste and judgment in decorating, might make the habitations of our farmers, equal those of the English yeomanry. There the poorest laborer attends to the embellishment of his little cottage. The green hedge, the grass plat before the door, the little flower-bed, the grape or woodbine trained against the wall, and covering the lattice with its cooling shade, the pot of flowers in the window, all bespeak the influence of taste, refinement and industry. What adds more to the appearance of a house than a few trees tastefully disposed around it, or what looks more repulsive, than one destitute of these natural ornaments? Trees planted along the sides of our roads, would also greatly improve the appearance of our country, and afford refreshing shade and comfort to the traveller. When our forests offer so many splendid varieties of trees, ornamental as well as useful, at no expense, other than the trouble of transplanting them, it is a matter of wonder that they are not more frequently made use of. We do not expect to see an extensive lawn, or park, attached to every farm-house; this, we are aware would be impracticable: but what we want to see, is a tasteful display of shrubbery and flowers, which will cost little or no expense, while it adds immensely to the value and appearance of the place, as well as to the pleasure of its owner. We anticipate a great reform in this branch of rural economy from the influence of our Horticultural Society. It has already accomplished much, but still much remains to be done. And as temperance has banished from many of our towns the use of ardent spirits, we think a small portion of the money formerly expended in the purchase of this destructive article, might be more satisfactorily devoted to the embellishment of houses and farms. J. S. M.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XIV.

Dung. There are several kinds of dung, as there are of soils on which to lay it.

Ashes. Best for low, mossy lands, spread evenly on the ground. A few bushels, sowed just before a rain, a good top dressing for an acre—fifteen bushels a full dressing—it will be seen for several years—peat ashes best—fifteen bushels to an acre. Door-dung for melons—cow-dung for a warm, sandy soil. Hogs-dung for flax, corn and potatoes, and for all kinds of vines. Horses-dung for a low, wet soil. Human-ordure mixed with a great quantity of soil, for cold, sour land, and for recruiting old pear-trees. Sheep and fowls-dung, for a wet sour soil. Slaughter-house-dung is very excellent. And beside these several kinds of dung, there are other manures, such as lime, for a cold stiff clay soil, 120 bushels to an acre—it destroys moss, mixed with green sward, in layers, the composition will be fit for use in six months, in summer. Urine, or stale is also excellent manure, and when saved, of as much value nearly, as the dung itself of the stock. And to save it in summer, as soon as your barn-yard is cleared out, in the spring, take the first leisure hour, and take care to find such an hour, to cart in a large quantity of loam, mud, clay, rubbish, broken peat or even sand; which will absorb the urine, and being mixed with the dung, make a most excellent manure. In winter, a great part of the stale may be saved, if you have a tight floor, by giving the cattle a plenty of litter: every night a fresh layer of chaff, flax-dressings, or what ever the barn affords. Mud from ponds, in the opinion of some Farmers, is equal to good dung for Indian-corn, planted on a dry gravelly soil: sea-mud also is very good; but all kinds of mud are better when laid in the barn-yard and trodden into the dung and stale of the cattle. They should be shovelled into heaps and lay a few days before they are carried into the fields for use. Some Farmers have long and narrow cow-yards by the sides of roads, or elsewhere, in which they yard their cattle every night; and every two or three days they plough them deep. This mixture of soil, dung and stale, is said to be equal to any manure which is made. It must be very good for grass land, spread as soon as the crop is mowed off.

Ewes. Breeders should have long and fine wool. From October first, to November twentieth keep the males from them—feed them well for some days before yeaning. Let them have good feed from their first going to pasture, till the mid-

dle of July—this will make fat lambs, and the ewes themselves will be fit for market.

Flax, a most useful and profitable crop to the farmer—does best in moist land—at nine pence per pound, one acre will gain six pounds clear profit. After the ground is well manured with old and rotten cow-dung, or with the contents of the hogstye, plough and mix the soil well—it cannot be too much pulverized, and then, in early season, which will give the best coat to the flax, sow from seven to eight pecks of seed on an acre—fresh and new seed every year, and from a good distance, the crop will be the better. Pull it when the leaves are fallen from the stalk, and when they begin to have a bright yellow color, and the bolls are just beginning to have a brownish cast. If you water rot it, pull it when the blossoms are generally fallen. If you dew rot it, when it is done sufficiently, the coat will separate from the stalk, at the slender branching parts, near the top ends.

Foals should be fed when weaned with sweet hay, oats and wheat bran. For the first winter allow one sixteen bushels of oats; afterwards he will do with good hay. A late foal should not be weaned before March, and have oats all winter. Within one month after the foal is dropped, it receives its shape, &c. which it will ever after retain—you may then see your future horse in miniature.

Fowl-Meadow Grass does best on low lands, swamps, &c.—keeps green a long time—bears a great burden—is excellent fodder especially for horses, and may be mowed, from last of July, to first of October.

Foddering should not take place till really necessary; and then only in mornings.—The worst fodder should be given out in the coldest weather. Never lay so much before your cattle as will serve to fill them—fodder twice in the morning and twice in the evening. The leavings of horned cattle may be laid before horses, and the leavings of horses before those who divide the hoof; they will eat after each other. If any thing be left in the mangers of the cattle, carry it out into the open air, and spread it on clean snow. Young and hardy stock will winter well on coarse meadow hay and straw. Every farm-yard should have a long shed, and a rack under it, in which to fodder in a clean and profitable manner—very necessary for sheep.

Goose, more profitable than a dung-hill fowl. Pluck your goose but once in a year, and at moulting time, or when they shed their quills.

Grazing. Kill grass fed beeves by the first of November, for, after that the grass soon loses so much of its virtue, that it will not fatten cattle at all—they will fall away.—Vales for tillage, hill for pasture.

HINTS TO FARMERS. NO I.

Preliminary.—Now that the bustle of election, and the shouts of the victors, have somewhat subsided; our crops secured, and the bleak winds of December have driven the husbandman from his fields to his fireside, I propose, Mr. Editor, to devote an occasional evening to the entertainment, and I would fain hope to the improvement, of your agricultural readers; provided you are disposed to second my efforts by publishing what I may *chance* to write: For as yet I feel the wish, without being conscious of the ability, either to instruct or entertain them.

My essays shall never be tediously long. They may sometimes be practical, sometimes theoretical, and, perchance, sometimes political; but partaking neither of personal or party politics.

You have now my proposition, sir: and I shall consider you as according to it when you publish these preliminary remarks, and shall proceed without any delay to fulfil my task. B.

Westerlo, Dec. 12, 1832.

The adapting crops to the soil and market, are among the first considerations which present themselves to the discreet farmer. The same soil that will produce a profitable crop of one kind, may not repay the labor of cultivating another. The hills and mountains that make the richest pastures, may be illy adapted to the production of grain. And the same farm product that is profitable to the farmer in the vicinity of towns or navigable waters, may be wholly unprofitable in a district remote from them. In newly settled districts, where the opportunities of interchange and marketing are precarious, it becomes in a measure necessary, that the farmer should adapt his husbandry to the immediate wants of the family, and produce his own bread, meat and clothing. Like causes often render it necessary that he should also be his own mechanic—as carpenter, shoemaker, &c. Distance, bad roads, and the want of means, leave him no other alternative. But in old settled districts, where the facilities of intercourse and trade are abundant, considerations of economy suggest a wiser course—that the farmer should apply his labors to such objects as will ensure him the best profit.

If we look to our fields and woods, we shall see that the natural products vary in different soils; that many trees and plants which spring up spontaneously in clayey grounds, are not to be found in those which are sandy, and *vice versa*; that some are peculiar to wet and others to dry grounds; and yet that there is a constant tendency to alternate or change—new species of trees and plants taking the place of other species which have been felled or have died. This is not the result of chance; but it is in accordance with a law of nature, which has endued plants with different habits and wants, and provided in different soils the food best suited to those habits and wants respectively. It is analogous to what we see in animals—almost every class of which, as the ox, the dog, the hog, &c. has its peculiar food. Those who would profit from the works of infinite wisdom, therefore, will do well to study the aptness of their soils for particular crops, and to select those for staple culture, which promise the best reward.

Heavy and cold grounds are found to be most congenial to wheat, oats, timothy, peas, &c.; light and warm soils to corn, barley, rye, and turnips; moist grounds to potatoes and fibrous rooted grasses; dry grounds to clovers, lucerne, turnips and other tap-rooted plants. Yet all these crops fail, or are comparatively worthless on lands habitually wet. Hence it is of the first importance, in order to obtain good tillage crops, or the fine nutritious grasses, upon wet lands, first thoroughly to drain, and, if flat, to ridge them. The farmer who undertakes to raise all kinds of crops upon one kind of soil, misapplies his labor. He had better confine himself to those which make the best return, sell the surplus, and buy with a part of the proceeds that for which his neighbor's soil is better adapted than his own. If his land will yield per acre twenty-five bushels of wheat, and only twenty-five of corn, he had better raise more wheat and buy his corn; for his corn costs him double what his wheat crop does: and is, withal, but a little more than half as valuable. If it will not produce good barley, let him forego the culture of that grain, and if his situation is near market, he should raise more grain, vegetables and fruit, and less stock.

The expense of transporting his surplus produce to market, is an important consideration to the farmer. A bushel of wheat is worth to the grower in Chenango, less than to the grower in Albany, by the expense of its transportation to market, which may be two shillings, or twenty-five per cent. A bullock, on the contrary, may be as profitably fattened by a farmer in Otsego as one in Westchester, the expense of driving him from Otsego to New-York being counterbalanced by the enhanced value of his feed, and of the land which produces it, in Westchester. Upon the banks of the Hudson a bushel of potatoes is worth from two to four shillings; while their value, for market, in the interior, is scarcely half this; because they will not bear distant transportation, and find a precarious market at home. While again, the wool, cheese, butter, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep, from the hills of Delaware or Lewes, from the cheapness of conveyance or transportation of these articles, and the relative cheapness of lands, are able to compete successfully in the market, with like products from the counties of Dutchess and Orange.

From this view of the subject it would seem to result, as a general rule, that farmers contiguous to markets or navigable waters will best consult their interests, by confining their labors, so far as regards their marketable products, to tillage crops, hay and fruits; and that it would comport with the policy of those more remote, to rely upon cattle and sheep husbandry as the main source of wealth. These suggestions derive force from the wise provisions of Providence, in adapting the valleys to grain, and the hills and mountains to the subsistence of flocks and herds. B.

We mentioned a few weeks since the invention of a machine for cleaning rice from the *hull*, by some ingenious mechanics of this town. At that time the trial of its capacities had hardly been tested fairly, as it was not perfected in all its parts nor its exact powers graduated. Within a few days, however, a machine has been completed, and all the improvements which experience had suggested been done, and a trial of its powers made in the presence of a large number of our citizens. It performed its task to the admiration of all, and goes by horse, steam, water or any other power. It works rapidly, cleans the rice in the best possible manner, without, as has been the leading difficulty with all other machines, *reaking up the grain.*—*Northampton Cour.*

New manufacture.—A new article of commerce namely, East India Flour, is coming extensively into use, for the making of size and starch; it is chiefly imported by the Calcutta Flour Mill company, and is found to answer better than American flour, which has hitherto been considered the best for this purpose.—*English Paper.*

No man ought to be contented with any evils which he can remedy by his own industry and exertion.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832.

By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

[Continued from page 213.]

INSECTS are profusely scattered over vegetation. Several kinds are often found upon one plant. Leaves, blossoms, and fruits are alive with them; the branches and trunks afford concealment and nourishment to thousands of intestine enemies, and the roots are sapped and destroyed by them. Our present concern is with some of those which are injurious to the kitchen and flower garden, and to the fruitery.

The products of the kitchen-garden, though formerly they received less attention than those of the field, are growing more into general favor; a result owing to the change of pursuits in a portion of our population, to the low price of farm-produce, and especially to the recommendations and example of the horticultural societies of the country, and the improvements which they have introduced.

The pea is universally esteemed one of the most palatable of our vegetables. At its first appearance in the markets it commands a high price; and its first appearance on the table is not only an object of pride to the gardener, but of pleasure to the partaker. Few, however, while indulging in the luxury of early pease, are aware how many insects they unconsciously consume. When the pods are carefully examined, small, discolored spots may be seen within them, each one corresponding to a similar spot on the opposite pea. If this spot in the pea be opened, a minute, whitish grub or maggot will be discovered. It is the insect in its larva form, which lives upon the marrow of the pea, and arrives at its full size by the time that the pea becomes dry. It then bores a round hole quite to the hull, which however is left untouched, as is also the germ of the future sprout. In this hole the insect passes the pupa state, and survives the winter; at the expiration of which, its last change being completed, it has only to gnaw through the thin hull, and make its exit, which frequently is not accomplished before the pease are committed to the ground for an early crop. Pease, thus affected, are denominated *buggy* by seedsmen and gardeners: and the little insects, so often seen within them in the spring, are incorrectly called *bugs*, a term of reproach indiscriminately applied to many kinds of insects which have no resemblance to each other in appearance and habits. The pea *Bruchus*,* for such is its correct name, is a small beetle, a native of this continent, having been unknown in Europe before the discovery of America. Early in the spring, while the pods are young and tender, and the pease are just beginning to swell, it makes small perforations in the epidermis or thin skin of the pod, and deposits in each a minute egg. These eggs are always placed opposite to the pease, and the grubs, when hatched, soon penetrate the pod, and bury themselves in the pease, by holes so fine, that they are hardly perceptible, and are soon closed. Sometimes every pea in a pod will be found to be thus inhabited; and the injury done by the pea *Bruchus* has, in former times, been so great and universal as nearly to put an end to the cultivation of this vegetable. That it should prefer the prolific exotic pea to our indigenous, but less productive pulse, is not a matter of surprise, analogous facts being of common occurrence; but that, for so many years, a rational method for checking its ravages should not have been practised, is somewhat remarkable. An exceedingly simple one is recommended by Deane, but to be successful should be universally adopted. It consists merely in keeping seed pease in tight vessels over one year before planting them. Latreille recommends submitting them to the heat of water at sixty-seven degrees of Fahrenheit, by which the same results might be obtained; and if this was done just before the pease were to be put into the ground, they would then be in a state for immediate planting. The Baltimore Oriole, or hang-bird, is one of the natural enemies of the Bruchus, whose larvæ it detects, picks from the green pease, and devours. How wonderful is the instinct of this bird, which untaught by experience, can detect the lurking culprit within the envelope of the pod and pea: and how much more wonderful that of the insect; for, as the welfare of its future progeny depends upon the succession of a crop of pease the ensuing season, the rostellum or sprout of the pea is never injured by the larva, and consequently the pulse will germinate, though deprived of a third of its substance.

Roots are undoubtedly the most important productions of the vegetable garden; and, among these the potato stands first in point of utility and value. I am not aware that it is ever very seriously injured by insects, though many appear upon its leaves. The common potato-worm has already been noticed. A small, striped beetle,* of the size and shape of that appropriated to the cucumber, is found in abundance upon the potato; and its numerous larvæ, creeping about under backloads of filth, riot upon the luxuriant foliage. Occasionally potato patches are ravaged by two or three species of *Cantharides*, or blistering-beetles. It is only in the perfect state that they are injurious to the potato-vine, for the larvæ live in the earth upon the small roots of various kinds of herbage. Their appearance on the potato is occasional only, for they devour the leaves of several other plants. These native Cantharides are successfully employed in medicine instead of the Spanish Cantharides, and, were not the price of labor among us so high might be procured in sufficient quantity to supply the demand in the markets for this important medicinal agent. I regret to observe that the ash-colored Cantharis† has recently appeared in great profusion upon hedges of the honey-locust,‡ which are almost defoliated by them. For many years past the same insects have invariably attacked the Windsor bean in the garden of a friend of mine in this vicinity. This summer they were neglected; and the consequence was, that they entirely stripped the foliage from the stalks, so that but a small and impoverished crop of beans was gathered, and the prospect of a second crop, usually obtained from the suckers after the stalks are headed down, was entirely ruined. Should the devastations of the Cantharides increase, it would become an object to attempt to diminish their numbers by collecting them for medical use.

I am disposed to rank the turnip, as a root, next in value to the potato. In many countries it forms a large part of the vegetable sustenance of man and of his domestic animals. It is stated that in England, soon after the turnip appears above ground, a host of little jumping beetles, called by the farmers the *fly*,* attack and devour the seed-leaves, so that on account of this destruction, the land is often obliged to be resown, and frequently with no better success.† The consequent loss sustained in the turnip crops of Devonshire, in the year 1786, is estimated, in Young's "Annals of Agriculture," to amount, at least, to one hundred thousands pounds sterling. In the same country the caterpillar of the cabbage-butterfly‡ attacks the turnip also in great numbers. Insects allied to these are found upon the turnip in this country. The leaves, in all stages of their growth, are eaten through and through with numerous holes by a small, black, jumping beetle, a species of *Haltica*. Some of these insects infest several of our useful plants, such as the horse-radish, the mustard, the radish, the cucumber, &c. The same means for protecting these plants are to be used, because the habits of all the Halticas are similar. It has been recommended to sow a quantity of radish seed with the turnip seed; for the jumping beetles are found to be so much more fond of the radish than of the turnip leaf, that it will desert the latter for the former. Air-slacked lime, sifted or dusted over plants, in some instances preserves them, and sprinkling with strong alkaline solutions§ will kill the insects without injuring the plants.

The native insect allied to the European cabbage-butterfly has been already mentioned. Like its congeners, it can subsist upon many and perhaps all of the cruciferious plants, among which are the cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, kale, radish, mustard, and turnip. It is of a beautiful white color, with dusky veins beneath the hinder wings, and in size it is larger than the small yellow butterfly of the New England States. Hitherto it has been observed only in the hilly regions of New Hampshire, and of the northern part of Massachusetts. There are two broods in a season. About the last of May and the beginning of June the white butterfly may be seen fluttering over plantations of cabbages, and turnip and radish beds, but seems to prefer the turnip leaf for the place of depositing its eggs. These are hatched between the seventh and the tenth day. The caterpillars attain their full size in twenty-one days, and are then, on an average, one inch and a quarter in length. Being of a pale green color, they are not readily distinguished from the leaves under which they reside, and upon which they subsist. When they have completed the feeding stage, they quit the plants, and retire beneath pailings, or the edges of stones, or into the interstices of walls, suspend themselves by the tail and a loop around the body, and become pupæ. This state lasts eleven days, at the expiration of which the insect comes forth a butterfly, which, during the month of August, lays the foundation for a second generation, and perishes. The caterpillars of the second brood become pupæ or chrysalids in the autumn, and re-

* *Bruchus Pisi.* L.

* *Crioceris trilineata.* Oliv. † *Cantharis cinerea.* Oliv. ‡ *Gleditschia triacanthos.* Willd.

* *Haltica nemorum.* F.

† Kirby & Spence's Introduction to Entomology. Vol. (3d ed.) p. 188.

‡ *Pontia Brassica.* L.

§ The solution may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in twelve gallons of the soap-suds left after washing, and it should be applied twice a day with a water-pot or garden engine.

main in this form until the next spring. In gardens and fields infested by these caterpillars, boards should be placed horizontally an inch or two above the surface of the ground; these would form a tempting shelter for the pupæ, and render it easy for the farmer to collect and destroy them.

Another American butterfly,* originally appropriated to our native umbellate plants, has discovered the natural affinities of those of foreign origin, and made them subservient to the support of its progeny. The carrot, parsley, and celery of the garden appear now to be more subject to its attacks, than the conium and cicuta of the fields, though these troublesome and poisonous weeds are suffered to grow in unchecked abundance. This butterfly is one of our most common species; it is of large size, of a black color, ornamented above with yellow, and beneath with tawny spots; and the caterpillar, from which it proceeds, is a pale green, smooth worm, checkered with black and yellow spots. When irritated, this caterpillar has the power of projecting from the fore-part of its body a pair of orange-colored feelers, which exhale an intolerably nauseous odor, and like those of the snail, can be withdrawn and concealed at pleasure. This scent-organ is given to it for repelling its enemies, and it has, undoubtedly, made the insect known to many of you. Like the caterpillar of the turnip, this retires from the plants when fully grown, suspends itself in the same way, and, in process of time, becomes a butterfly. The only means that occur to me for destroying this insect, consist in carefully picking it, in the caterpillar state, from the plants which it inhabits. It is evident, however, that this can be done only to a limited extent; and, fortunately, it can be necessary only with respect to the parsley, for the abundant foliage of the other plants renders them less liable to suffer by the loss of a portion of it.

[To be continued.]

Papilio asterias. F.

From the Albany Argus.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR 1832.

Adapted for the County of Albany.

The last winter was remarkable for the long continuance of severe cold weather. During nearly fifty successive days the thermometer scarcely rose above the freezing point. Its influence was unprecedentedly severe upon fruit trees, destroying thousands, and seriously injuring the fruit buds of many which survived. Our peach, plum, and pear crops were consequently trifling; yet of apples there has been an ordinary yield, and cider is abundant at fair price.

As the severe cold was preceded by mild weather and snow, the ground was not frozen when it set in and the sap vessels were consequently distended with sap. The cold was so sudden and severe that it is believed the sap froze ere its volume was diminished, and that the expanding influence of the frost burst the vessels asunder. In many instances where the trees were of some size, the injury extended only to the descending sap vessels, and this sometimes but on one side of the bole; while in the other cases the sap vessels in the alburnum appeared to be ruptured, and the vitality of the plant destroyed. I had several trees which put forth their foliage, bore fruit, and appeared to be healthy till towards autumn, when their leaves became yellow and prematurely fell. On examination, I found a ring of bark about where the surface of the snow had lain, completely dead and separated from the trunk. The fruits which suffered most were the peach, pear, apricot, and quince. What renders this circumstance more singular are the facts, that many tender trees, as the ailanthus, catalpa, &c. which dropped their foliage early, and had probably assumed their winter habit, suffered less than in ordinary winters; and that the injury, to all, was far less severe upon clay than upon sand soils.

Wheat suffered less from the winter than was apprehended. The crop has been a fair one, and the quality of the grain good. This staple, I am afraid will continue to decrease among us till we adopt a better system of manuring, and appreciate more correctly, the utility of a rotation of crops. This grain exhausts an ordinary soil of what I term specific food, or according to Lindley and Macaire, deposits a poison, which unfits the soil for another crop until the specific food is restored, or the poison removed.

Rye has been rather a light crop, and the grain inferior to that of common seasons.

Barley. From the high price which this grain commanded last winter, large quantities were sown and the crop has been more than a medium one.—Although the price has greatly fallen, yet I think upon our soils it still pays better than wheat. It exhausts less, and yields upon light loams about double the quantity that wheat does.

Corn, the farmer's main dependence for kitchen, barn and sty, promised very unfavorably, but finally turned out pretty well, where it escaped the early frosts, which in some districts did great injury. The wet spring did not admit of early planting, and the summer being backward, it was much later in coming to maturity than usual. There are two maxims which my experience in the culture of this crop has suggested, which I venture to recommend:—one is to plant only on manured, warm and well drained grounds; the other, to cut and stock the whole crop as soon as the grain is well glazed. An observance of the first has insured me good crops, while the second has ever saved them from the effects of autumnal frosts, and materially increased my stock of fodder. There is another suggestion which I will make in regard to this crop, and that is, to plant double the quantity of seed usually put into the ground, and to reduce the plants at the first hoeing, which will ensure a full complement of stalks in each hill. This is seldom the case in a field of corn. If we allow four to be a proper number, we shall find that in most cases there is a deficiency of one-fourth, and often a half of corn-bearing stocks in a field. There are always more or less feeble or sickly plants that never produce grain. These may be distinguished and thrown out in the weeding process. Few farmers appreciate the advantage of close planting, when the habits of the grain and the strength of the ground will admit of it. It is common to plant here at the distance of three feet each way. I place my hills at 3 by 2½. At the South, and East, it is usual to plant at 4, 5 and 6 feet. The following exhibits the difference in the number of hills, and consequently in the product of the different modes:—

An acre planted at	6 ft.	by	6	will give	1210 hills.
do.	do.	5	by 5	——	1742 "
do.	do.	4	by 4	——	2722 "
do.	do.	3	by 3	——	4840 "
do.	do.	3	by 2½	——	5808 "

By this scale it appears that if the product at 4 feet would be 27 bushels, at 3 feet it would be 45, and at 3 by 2½; 58 bushels, or more than double the first: while the product at 5 feet would be to that of 3 by 2½, nearly in the diminutive ratio of *one to three and a half*, or about two sevenths. In September I measured 33 feet (4 rods) square in the best part of my cornfield, which embraced 11 rows one way, and 13 hills the other, and contained 143 hills and 572 stalks. The corn was picked, husked, and after rejecting some half a dozen smutty ears carefully weighed. Its weight was 232½ lbs. A seventh part of this product, (33 lbs. 2 oz.) was immediately shelled, and the grain found to weigh 23 lbs. 7 oz. This, at 60 lbs. to the bushel, gave at the rate of 109 bushels per acre. The indication by measurement, was still higher, the memorandum of which I have mislaid.

Potatoes have been a bad crop, especially on moist grounds, where they generally do best. Those late planted were particularly light.

The summer having been wet and cool, *Oats* are pretty abundant and heavy. The increased consumption of this grain, however, has sustained the price above those of ordinary years.

Hay has been more than an ordinary crop; though it is principally manifest in recently stocked grounds. The experience of some years would seem to strengthen the opinion, that the practice of keeping grounds in perpetual meadows, is manifestly bad so far at least as profit is concerned. Grasses do and will alternate; the cultivated or finer kinds will run out; coarse kinds and mosses will come in; the sole of the grass will become thick and tough, and impervious to heat, air and the other agents of vegetable nutrition. Meadows begin to deteriorate, generally, the third or fourth year after they are laid down, and by the sixth, their product is often diminished to one-half, or one-third of a fair crop. *New* meadows ought to average 3 tons of hay per acre; old ones seldom exceed half that quantity.

The productions of the garden have been abundant, with partial exceptions. On account of the backwardness of the season, which retarded vegetation two weeks later than usual, the grape did not ripen well, and the hardier kinds, which were left uncovered, suffered severely from the winter. Sulphur is successfully applied, in a dry state, to this fruit about Boston, to prevent mildew. Melons like most other vegetables, came on late; and but few that ripened well were eaten, on account of the Cholera.

On the whole, the products of the soil have been abundant, and afford great cause of gratitude and thankfulness, to the beneficent God of the harvest.

THE MONARCH OF THE WOODS.

A few weeks ago we accompanied a friend on a visit to Upper Darby Township, Delaware county, where we were shown a large chesnut tree, on the plantation of Jonathan Owen, the circumference of which, three feet from the ground, was thirty-two feet seven inches. The tree was at the time full of chesnuts. We remember having seen the large walnut tree that was exhibited in this city a few years since, the dimensions of which we forget, but do not think it was so large as the tree on Mr. Owen's property. The poet has truly said,

" That Nature revels in the land that's free,
And here her greatness shows, in man, in stream, and tree."

Penn. Inquirer.

Repair all your farming utensils, now you have leisure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 23, 1833.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S WORK FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

PROVIDE a sufficient quantity of bean poles and pea rods, which you may preserve in a corner of your wood house, or other place suitable for your purpose. Many people, who neglect to procure these implements in season, are induced by the hurry of business, to permit their peas and beans to trail on the ground, in which situation they will not produce, especially the tall growing sorts, one third part so many as they would if they were properly supported by poles and rods. The length of your pea rods should be in proportion to the sorts of peas for which you intend them. The same kinds of rods, which the tall growing peas require, will answer for the generality of running kidney beans. The Lima beans will need strong poles from 8 to 9 feet high.

Manure may be carried into those places where it is needed, if the frost will permit, left in a heap, but not spread. Wherever and whenever the snow is off the ground, rake together and burn the rubbish of last year's crop. Inspect and repair your fences, rub or thrash out and clean seeds. See that your garden tools, &c. are in good repair, and procure such new ones as may be necessary. Prepare materials for hot beds. Attend to your fruit in your fruit room or cellar, on shelves or in boxes, and if necessary pick it over and cull whatever may be defective.

For the New England Farmer.

HORTICULTURE.

EXTRACT of a letter from a lady in Brooklyn, New York, upon the effects of Horticultural pursuits.

I perfectly coincide with your excellent opinion, which you mentioned in your kind letter, that horticultural tastes have a very great tendency to improve the mind and refine the manners, for I have invariably noticed that I never saw an ill natured person embellish his residence, and taking pleasure in cultivation.

For the New England Farmer.

SIR,—Observing in your paper of the last week, a request from a correspondent at Dunstable, in regard to a tumor on the face of a valuable ox; as far as I am able to answer his inquiries, I feel a pleasure in doing,—although the description he has given of the nature of the disease is not such as to lead to any definite opinion.

The term holdfast, is one of those which is not described in any work on the diseases of horned cattle, nor can it be relied upon as one of sufficient evidence of any specific disease.

Cattle are liable to tumors of various kinds, and on various parts of the body, but before we can with safety, or any degree of certainty, prescribe any plan of treatment, it is necessary for us to know their exact nature.

If your correspondent will inform me through your paper or otherwise, of the situation, and nature of that which he describes as a holdfast, I will endeavor to prescribe a remedy for its removal. It is necessary to know whether it is a boney or soft tumor, and whether it has the appearance of containing matter or not.

Respectfully yours, &c. T. H. SMITH.
Veterinary Surgeon.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1833.

COLTS.

"WE often hear it lamented, that our breed of horses is so bad. But I am convinced that as our colts are managed if we had any other breed we should soon make it appear to be as mean as our own if not worse. The abusing of colts in the first winter, is the principal cause of their proving so bad. For our farmers seldom allow their weaned colts any food besides hay, and that is not always of the best kind. So that they seldom fail of being stinted in their growth in the first winter to such a degree, that they never get the better of it. A colt that is foaled late, should not be weaned till February or March, and should have oats during the whole of the winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels. We need not grudge to feed them with meal, oats and bran, besides the best of clover hay; for they will pay for it in their growth. After the first winter, they will need no extraordinary feeding till they are grown up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement of our breed of horses. They would be capable of doing much greater service, and be likely to hold out to a greater age."—*Deane.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Monument to Washington. There has been a late meeting in New York for the purpose of erecting a Monument in that city to GEORGE WASHINGTON, in which it was determined to petition the legislature for an act to incorporate an association for that purpose.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature denouncing *nullification.*

Symptoms of Discord. It is said that the great and little folks at Washington look askance and stand aloof; and that the form and substance of social intercourse are threatened with *nullification* in consequence of the belligerent attitude of South Carolina, and matters and things thereunto appertaining.

The Pennsylvania Legislature printed five thousand copies of the President's Proclamation against nullifiers, &c. in English, and three thousand in German.

Lyceums. According to a late number of the Family Lyceum there have been Lyceums founded, which are now in successful progress, in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, North Carolina and Mississippi States:

Nullifiers. The New York Standard states that many letters have been received from South Carolina, which are decidedly warlike. The nullifiers are every where organizing their volunteers, arming and drilling, while the Union Party are also preparing for defence. The newspapers and orators are more violent than ever, and every thing seems tending to open violence.

The Missionaries, imprisoned in the Georgia Penitentiary have at length been discharged.

Deaf and Dumb. The Centinel asserts that the deaf and dumb in the United States, have been ascertained to be 6112, or 1 to every 2000 inhabitants. There was an interesting exhibition lately of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, in presence of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and most of the Members of the Legislature, besides a number of ladies and others, spectators. The exhibition was conducted by Mr. Weld, who was formerly a teacher in the Philadelphia school, and since the resignation of Mr. Gauladet, has occupied his place in the school at Hartford. The exhibitions in the manual alphabet, grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c. &c. are highly spoken of. There is an instance in Philadelphia, where one of the first lithographic artists is deaf and dumb; and 12 individuals, who have left the asylum at Hartford, have become heads of families.

Fires within a week or ten days past have been numerous. On the evening of the 18th inst. about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop in Portland Street, Boston, which for a time threatened very serious consequences; but after destroying several shops and small ten feet buildings, it was at length extinguished by the great exertions of the Firemen of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport and Roxbury. On the same evening, and while the Fire Department were at work, an incendiary was arrested in the cellar of the grocery store of Mr. Clement Willis, corner of High and Federal Streets, while collecting combustibles for the purpose of setting fire to the building over the cellar. On the morning of the 19th inst. a fire broke out in the sugar house in Atkinson Street, owned by E. T. Andrews, Esq. and recently occupied by Mr. Ephraim Hall, which was consumed.

Two steamboats were burnt on the 4th inst. at N. Orleans.

Money, on first rate securities, is only two per cent, per annum, in London. This very low rate of interest is submitted to because capitalists cannot be induced to vest their money in stocks, in the present unsettled state of politics.

SWIFT TRAVELLING.

THE "Experiment," the new engine lately put upon the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road, performed on the 24th ult. the distance from the head of the plane to the half way house, in 12 minutes, which is at the rate of 35 miles an hour. This is, says the Schenectady Whig, the fastest travelling which has yet taken place on the road.

A gentleman who lately crossed from New Castle to Frenchtown, states that the trip was performed in 47 minutes, or at the rate of 21½ miles an hour! This was considered about the ordinary speed of the vehicle at a full load.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Large Beets. Mr. John Fuller raised in his garden, in Hume, Alleghany County, the season past, four beets that weighed 71 pounds, the lightest 15 pounds, and the heaviest 23 pounds measured 2 feet 10 inches in circumference.—*ibid.*

From Manchester to Birmingham, with the exception of the coal regions of Wolverhampton, and another few miles of poor land the whole country is a garden. An American farmer knows nothing of English husbandry. The difference is too wide for him to be able to appreciate it. Select the most cultivated ground of the rich soil on Manhattan Island, or behind Brooklyn, or in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, or of Boston—and they are only ordinary specimens of English farming.—*English paper.*

Slaves. The following may be looked upon as a tolerably correct estimate of the number of human beings held in slavery :—British Colonies 800,000: French Colonies, 200,000; Cuba and Porto Rico, 500,000; other Foreign Colonies, 75,000; United States, 1,650,000; Brazil, 2,000,000. Total 5,225,000.—*Ib.*

Aristocratic Wealth. It is said that the vast estates of the Duke of Buccleuch (supposed to be worth £250,000 annually) produce his grace a greater income than is the privy purse of the king, the allowance to the queen, and the salaries of the great officers of the household.—*Ib.*

Good Fruit. The price of good fruit was fixed by Deity himself, when he created man and placed him in the garden of Eden. Even then and in that virgin soil the condition was that he "*dress the garden and keep it;*" and one may venture to say, that since then the price has never been abated. T. Matlack, Esq.

Ostrich Eggs. These will sometimes weigh about three pounds. They are reckoned a delicate article of food, and are dressed in various ways for the table. Owing to the thickness and strength of their shell, they are easily preserved for a great length of time, even at sea, and without the trouble of constantly turning them. At the Cape of Good Hope they are usually sold for about sixpence a piece, and from their large size, one of them will serve two or three persons for a meal.

FOR SALE,

THE Bull COLLINS, got by Bolivar—dam Young Flora, by Cœlebs; Granddam the imported Cow Flora—dropt Aug. 30, 1829—colour red and white. This Bull is one of the finest animals in America, and will be sold low. Apply at this office.
Jan. 16 tf

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR OCT. 1832.

JUST PUBLISHED, by *LILLY, WAIT, COLMAN & HOLDEN*, No. XCV. Quarterly Review—*Containing* Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han—Dr. Chalmers on Political Economy—Greek Elegy—The Works of the Rev. Robert Hall—Earle's Residence in New Zealand and Tristan D'Acunha—Novels of Fashionable Life—Flint's Ten Years in the Valley of the Mississippi—Count Pecchio's Observations on England—Prince Polignac, Revolution of the Three Days.
jan 23

GARDENING.

WANTS a Situation, a *NURSERYMAN and HORTICULTURIST*, who has had many years experience. He is a Member of the Edinburgh and Berwickshire Horticultural Societies. Would be glad to have immediate employ.
jan 23

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin cannisters for domestic use, viz :

Sweet Marjorum, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts—per cannister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. dec 26

SEEDS FOR COUNTRY DEALERS.

TRADERS in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of genuine Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 cents each—warranted to be of the growth of 1832, and of *the very first quality.* Ornamental Flower Seeds will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as Peas, Beans, Early and Sweet Corn, &c. of differen sorts.

☞ The seeds vended at this establishment, are put up on an improved plan, each package being accompanied with short directions on its managements, and packed in the neatest style. Traders are requested to call and examine for themselves.
Dec. 24.

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A supply of fresh and genuine White Mulberry Seed, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, at the New England Farmer Office,—the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to Wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Phytological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Steuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E., etc. Price $3.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston :—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price $3, 50. Dec. 12.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winship, Kenrick, Prince, Buel & Wilson, Mrs. Parmentier, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.
GEO. C. BARRETT,
dec 5 New England Farmer Office.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, The New American Orchardist, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers,* adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also, the varieties of the Grape with their modes of culture, &c. Price $1,25.

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. dec 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. Fessenden, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

			FROM	TO
Apples, russetts,		barrel	2 00	2 50
baldwins,		"	2 00	2 50
Beans, white,		bushel	1 50	2 00
Beef, mess,		barrel	10 5	10 75
prime,		"	6 75	7 00
Cargo, No. 1.		"	8 00	8 50
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	14	15
Cheese, new milk,		"	6	8
four meal,		"	3	5
skimmed milk,		"	3	4
Feathers, northern, geese,		"	38	43
southern, geese,		"	35	43
Flax, American,		"	9	12
Flaxseed,		bushel	1 20	1 30
Flour, Genesee,		barrel	6 37	6 62
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	6 12	6 25
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 87	6 37
Alexandria,		"	6 12	6 25
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	88	90
southern yellow,		"	70	78
Rye,		"	90	95
Barley,		"	65	70
Oats,		"	40	45
Hay,		cwt.	62	70
Honey,		gallon	50	62
Hops, 1st quality,		cwt	28 00	30 00
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		pound		10
Southern, 1st sort,		"		9
Leather, Slaughter, sole,		"	21	22
" upper,		side		3 00
Dry Hide, sole,		pound	16	19
" upper,		side	2 50	2 70
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	24	26
Baltimore, sole,		"	23	25
Lime,		cask	1 06	1 12
Plaster Paris retails at		ton	3 00	3 25
Potatoes, Eastern, Cargo prices,		bushel		
Pork, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 50	18 00
Navy, Mess,		"	12 50	13 00
Bone, middlings,		"	none	
Seeds, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, northern,		"	1 25	1 50
Red Clover, northern,		pound		11
" southern,		"		11
Tallow, tried,		cwt	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound	48	50
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	60	65
Merino, ¾ths washed,		"	40	42
Merino, half blood,		"	37	38
Merino, quarter,		"	34	35
Native washed,		"	32	33
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	50	52
	1st Lamb,	"	40	42
	2d "	"	32	33
	3d "	"	27	28
	1st Spinning,	"		40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9½
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6	7
Poultry,	"	9	12
Butter, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	25	28
Eggs,	dozen	25	28
Potatoes, common,	bushel	35	40
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 21, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 370 Beef Cattle, 520 Sheep, and 195 Swine, 125 Swine were reported last week.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—The quality of cattle not so good as last but rather better prices were obtained for the same quality. We notice 6 or 8 taken for $6. We quote extra, at $5,25 a 5,50; prime at $5; good at 4,50 a 4,75.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess at $4; No. 1, at $3,75.

Sheep.—A large proportion were ordinary, and a part were at market several weeks since, we did not obtain the price of any lot.

Swine.—One lot of about 30, two-thirds Barrows, were taken at 4½c; at retail, 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows.

KIMBALL'S

Stock and Suspender Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery nd Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

COMPRISING their Architecture, Transformations, Senses, Food, Habits—Collection, Preservation and Arrangement. With Engravings. In three volumes. Price $1 per vol. For ale by Geo. C. Barrett. dec 26

MISCELLANY.

THE PETITION.

UNBAR the door—the rain pours fast—
The storm is howling wildly!
Take pity on the poor outcast—
Look on his miseries mildly;
Relieve misfortune's lowly child—
Give pleasure for his sorrow;
Oh say—(for once his day beams smil'd)
Be thine a cheerful morrow.

Unbar the door—chill blows the wind—
The heath looks bleak and dreary;
Be kind to him—who e'er was kind
To wretches worn and weary!
Ah! once a brighter day was mine—
And friends to aid were pressing—
Friends fled with fortune! give, and thine
Be every earthly blessing!

THE REPLY.

WHAT voice so weak and plaintively
Sues at the Woodman's door?
Who braves the storm, who bows the knee,
A suppliant sad and poor?
Thy prayer's allowed, come child of wo,
Come enter freely here;
Forget thy wretched lot—forego
The soul subduing tear.

If thou art friendless, if no heart
Of grandeur's dazzling form,
Solac'd nor bade the clouds depart,
Nor cheer'd the gathering storm,
If thou a mother's cheering voice,
A father's fostering care
Hast early lost—still, still rejoice,
Life's bud defies despair!

Though here no tapestry is seen—
No labored anthems swell;
Yet nature rob'd in mountain green,
Here pleas'd delights to dwell;
Too humble for the court of kings,
Here scattering leaf and flower,
Content a wreath dress'd beauty brings,
An offering for each hour.

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

DOGS.

WE cannot quit the subject of dogs without adverting to that lamentable circumstance, their occasional madness. This disease is not common to dogs in all climates; according to Mr. Barrow, canine madness is unknown in South Africa. Other temporary diseases are oftentimes mistaken for this fearful malady; and we, therefore, subjoin the symptoms of hydrophobia, as described by M. M. Chaussier and Orfila, who have written a scientific work on this disorder:—

"A dog at the commencement of madness is sick, languishing, and more dull than usual. He seeks obscurity, remains in a corner, does not bark, but growls continually at strangers, and, without any apparent cause, refuses to eat or drink. His gait is unsteady, nearly resembling that of a man almost asleep. At the end of three or four days, he abandons his dwelling, roving continually in every direction: he walks or runs as if tipsy, and frequently falls. His hair is bristled up; his eyes haggard, fixed, and sparkling; his head hangs down; his mouth is open and full of frothy slaver; his tongue hangs out, and his tail between his legs. He has, for the most part, but *not always*, a horror of water, the sight which seems, generally, to redouble his sufferings. He experiences from time to time transports of fury, and endeavors to bite every object which presents itself, not even excepting his master, whom indeed he begins not to recognise. Light and lively colors greatly increase his rage. At the end of thirty or thirty-six hours he dies in convulsions." After various remedies for this terrible malady have been tried in vain, it seems now agreed that cutting or burning out the bitten part is the only one to be relied on.

NEGLIGENCE.

INATTENTION to small matters brings with it often a succession of losses. The following narrative by the celebrated Say, in his "Essay on Political Economy," illustrates this truth in a very satisfactory manner. "I remember," says this writer, "when I was in the country, witnessing an instance of the losses to which a household is exposed by negligence. For want of a latch of trifling value, the gate of the farm-yard which opened into the fields was often open. Whoever went out pulled the gate after him; but as there was no means of shutting it, this gate was always a-jar. Many of the farm-yard animals had been on this account lost.

"One day, a fine young pig got out and reached the neighboring wood. All were immediately in chase of the animal. The gardener was the first who got sight of it; and he, in jumping over a ditch to stop its further passage, received a dangerous wound, which confined him to his bed for a fortnight. The cook found on her return from the pursuit, that the linen which she had left at the fire to dry, was burnt; and the dairy maid having left in a hurry the cow-stable without fastening the animals in it, a cow in her absence broke the leg of a colt which they were raising in the place. The days lost by the gardener were worth twenty crowns; the linen and colt were as valuable. Here then in a few minutes, for want of a fastening which would have cost a few cents, a loss of forty crowns was encountered by persons whose duty it was to exercise the most rigid economy, without our taking into account the sufferings caused by the disease or the uneasiness and other inconveniences in addition to the expense."

A SEED FARMER.

AN honest son of Erin, who had saved money enough by his industry to purchase a small farm undertook to manage it himself. He accordingly bought his seeds at a seed store, and planted them all done up in papers—just as they came from the store. A bystander who observed him, began to laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong. "Ah, let me alone for that," said Pat, "I am making a SEED garden; did ye never see seeds grow all papered and labelled jist as they sell them in the shop!"

SOMETHING CERTAINLY NEW UNDER THE SUN.

NEARLY opposite our office there are exhibited by W. C. Palmer, M. D., two *nouelites*.

1st. A cot for invalids, which by means of a gum elastic reservoir filled with water, beneath the bed or mattrass—actually places the sufferer upon a bed of water, which being displaced at every movement affords ease, and respite, and change of position to the worn and wearied frame. It seems to us a capital invention.

2d. A gum elastic bathing cot which folds up, and is as portable as any ordinary cot and therefore is easily transferable from room to room, as needed; and which with less water than is requisite in ordinary bathing tubs, insures an excellent bath. We commend these really useful *gimcracks* to public attention.—*Detroit Journal.*

Marriage Ceremony Extraordinary. On Monday last a woman without arms was married at Bury; the ring being placed by the bridegroom upon one of the bride's toes. [This indeed is taking a wife in *toe-toe* "for better, for worse."]

Longevity. Died, at Columbia Co. Geo. Capt. Thomas Cobb, aged 120 years! He was a Captain under Washington, and marched against the forts on the Kenhawa, then in possession of the French and Indians, several years before the defeat of Braddock. When 100 years of age he frequently rode 45 miles in one day; and only 4 years ago he rode to Augusta, 40 miles one day.

Curiosity. The proprietor of a coffee house in Paris, has offered Mademoiselle Boury, the young woman who is said to have turned aside the pistol levelled at the King, 40,000 francs to serve as bar maid for six months.

Steam-boat Accident. One of the flues of the steam boat Scotland, collapsed between Memphis and Natchez, and killed one man, and severely scalded three others.—*Louisville Herald, 17th inst.*

EASTMAN'S STRAWCUTTER.

FOR Sale cheap—one of Eastman's STRAWCUTTERS, new in November, a perfect machine and in good order, not having been used more than a dozen times. It will be sold cheap, or exchanged for neat stock. Inquire of KENDALL BROOKS, Saddler, Roxbury Street, near the Boston line. jy 16

MADDER SEED.

THE Subscriber has for sale 50 Bushels of MADDER SEED, so called, consisting of a small portion of Top Root, with the buds attached to it; the yield is immense; it is dug once in 3 years. The culture sample and the plant perfectly hardy. Directions will be given to all who purchase—price from four to six dollars per bushel. Quantity of seed to plant an acre, from four to five and a half bushels. Time for planting, fall and spring. The subscriber is preparing eight acres for planting—Orders enclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention—a sample of the article may be seen in the hands of Mr. JESSE WINSLOW, Newton, Upper Falls, Mass.

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co. N. Y. Jan. 3, 1833.

SPECTACLES.

A GOOD assortment of SILVER SPECTACLES constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices by WILLIAM M. WESSON, at No. 105, Washington Street. 4t dec 18

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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